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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—CHARITY,
and MARIE LEE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss
Ada Dyer, Miss Fanny Deveraux, Mr. Harkins, Mr.
George Clark.NIBLO'S THEATRE.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—THE
LADY OF THE LAKES, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.
Mr. Joseph Wheeler and Miss Lora Burke.THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 54 Broadway.—ON HAND, and VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,
at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.WALLACE'S THEATRE.
Broadway and Thirtieth street.—PAIR, at 8 P. M.;
closes at 11 P. M. Miss Carlotta Le Clercq.OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—
VAUDEVILLE and NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT, at
7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.WOODS' MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—CHRIS AND
LENA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 9:30 P. M. Same at 8 P. M.;
closes at 10:30 P. M. Baker and Farron.NEW PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Fulton street, opposite the City Hall.—Transatlantic
Novelty Company, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGO MIN-
STRELSKY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Fifty-ninth street and Sixth avenue.—THOMAS' CON-
CERTS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.COLOSSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—LONDON BY
NIGHT, at 10 A. M.; same at 2 P. M.; closes at 3 P. M.
Same at 7 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.ROMAN HIPPODROME.
Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street.—GRAND
FANTASY—CONGRESS OF NATIONS, at 1:30 P. M. and
7 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, June 2, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be generally clear.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Gold opened at
112½, declined to 112 and closed at 112½.
Stocks were weak and lower.THE HAPPIEST NEWS we have had for a long
time is the announcement that heavy rains
have fallen in India. This will save thousands
of lives.OUR "PHILIPPIANS" are having a pleasant time
in Paris. It is evidently more agreeable to
do these works of penance in an age of first
class railway cars and hotels than it was in
the olden times.FISH ON CABLES.—It is reported from Wash-
ington, "on good authority," that Secretary
Fish will interfere to prevent the landing on
our Atlantic coast of the new telegraph cable.
In whose interest?SOME foolish wild person in London has
tried to kill the Prince of Saxo-Weimar, one
of the Queen's German relatives. The Prince
has had a quiet civil life in England, drawing
his pay with due regularity and doing duty
as a Court ornament. We cannot imagine
why any one should attempt his life.MONROE is about the last place in the
world where an insurrection is to be looked
for. The inhabitants of Pex are said to be
in arms because of the imposition of what is
called the gate tax. It was expected that the
Sultan would yield to the demands of the peo-
ple and that bloodshed would in consequence
be avoided.THE PROPOSED RECIPROCITY TREATY for the
trade between the British North American
colonies and the United States has been con-
ducted very quietly, but progress has been
made in the negotiations notwithstanding.
It is believed in Washington that the provisions
of the treaty will be submitted soon to the
Senate with a view to ascertain the opinions
of that body before the instrument is
formally signed. The treaty, it is said, will
be a comprehensive and liberal one, and will
amount almost to a commercial union between
the Dominion and this Republic.THE CENTENNIAL BILL, as amended and
passed by the Senate, has been agreed to by
the House. The United States government
is not liable, directly or indirectly, for any
expenses attending the exhibition; but the
Centennial celebration receives by this bill a
national endorsement. A member from Penn-
sylvania (Mr. Randall) remarked that in vot-
ing for the amended bill he did not intend to
debar himself from asking others to advocate
an appropriation for the Centennial, and he
believed the whole of the Pennsylvania dele-
gation was of his way of thinking. It is evi-
dent, therefore, that the members from that
State do not give up hope of getting some
appropriation from the federal government.THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.—The important
news we print this morning, to the effect that
the Right and Left Centres in the Assembly
propose to unite and support the government
on the basis of an acceptance of the Republic,
only confirms the theory we have always ex-
pressed, that MacMahon can only save himself
by an honest and definitive acceptance of the
Republic. Let him do this and he will become
the Washington of France. His government
will be conservative, but republicanism in
France cannot be too conservative. The
proclamation of the Republic would be an act
of rare political wisdom on the part of
MacMahon and a great blessing to France.THE PUBLIC DEBT, according to the statement
just published, was reduced during the
last month \$1,456,838. This is not equal to
the monthly reduction previous to the panic,
but it is gratifying to know there is a decrease
of the debt, and that the Treasury Depart-
ment is in a position to use spare funds for
that purpose. The Treasury has recovered
from the shock, as we hope the country has,
in a great measure. Deducting the coin cer-
tificates (\$33,179,500) there was a balance of
coin in the Treasury of \$48,779,479 and a
currency balance of \$11,177,703. The out-
standing legal tenders remained at
\$382,000,000. The gold sales for the month
of June are to be \$5,000,000, in four instal-
ments—namely, on the 4th, 11th, 18th and
25th of the month.

Rocheport.

It is difficult to comprehend Henri Roche-
port without understanding France. The re-
ception of his letter to the HERALD shows
how various are the opinions entertained of
him in America. The Brooklyn Eagle, in an
elaborate and able article reviewing it, com-
pares the author to Wendell Phillips, and gives
him a position in France akin to that of Mr.
Phillips in America. The Brooklyn Union,
on the other hand, regards him as a mere
"disturber of the public peace," a "fery
revolutionist," who will go to Geneva
to "fraternize with General Cluseret,"
and the Commune exiles in Switzer-
land. It is not surprising perhaps that
there should be opinions so diametrically
opposite in dealing with a man as well known
as M. Rocheport. For, although for some
years one of the famous men of the world, we
are apt to make an estimate of foreigners,
especially of Frenchmen and Germans, not
from what we know of them, but from what
other people say of them. M. Rocheport
does not occupy the position of Mr. Phillips.
The American allied himself to the extreme
radical party of the country on the question
of slavery; but, unlike his French proto-
type, on all other questions he has been
among the most conservative of citizens.
Mr. Phillips never led a party that could be
called more than a fragment. Rocheport,
at one time, was the leader of a large, aggres-
sive party, and he has never ceased to have
an influence over it.

While it is a mistake to regard M. Roche-
port as one of those pure, unbending de-
voted to an idea, who follow it through good
report and bad report to victory, in spite of public
opinion, disregarding the threats and bland-
ishments of power, zealous in defeat and dis-
appointment, apostles of a new gospel, it is like-
wise a mistake to compare him to men of the
type of Marat, who love blood with the tiger
instinct and only see liberty in anarchy and
chaos. M. Rocheport is a creature of the
Empire. His literary character was marked
during the Empire. He might have shown
complaisance towards Napoleon like Saint
Beuve and Gautier, and yet he would have been
a very celebrated man. For no Frenchman
since the time of Voltaire has shown the
peculiar gifts of Rocheport, the purity of
style, the exquisite irony and mockery
which marked many of the numbers of the
Lanterne, and of his earlier writings,
and which were shown in a remarkable
degree in the letter to the HERALD. Roche-
port as a literary man would have had a high
rank; but his real power came when he allied
literature to politics. Gambetta became famous
in a day by saying about Napoleon what the
radical mind of France was thinking.
Rocheport was renowned in a morning by
writing the same thing. He was like Camille
Desmoulins, and it was his mission to make
the Empire and the whole Bonaparte system
detested. How he did it the world knows, for
the world will not soon forget the extraordi-
nary ability, severity and license of his
work. Nothing more severe was said about
Napoleon than some of our jour-
nals have said about General Grant.
But here we are accustomed to say
what we please. In France you could only
praise the Emperor or preserve silence.
Rocheport was the first to break this legend,
and the power which he summoned into life
became a terror to him. Suddenly he found
himself at the head of a great party, cabinet
minister and member of the Assembly. Sim-
ply a literary man, with odd political con-
victions, he was called upon to be a states-
man. From the time this duty fell to him
he became anxious, timid, reluctant, dreading
the responsibilities and cares of power—a
gypsy suddenly called to a life of discipline,
sacrifice and compromise; so that his
writings became conservative and formal.
He tolerated the Commune, hoped much from
it, but never supported it. What influence
he had with the leaders was exerted in favor
of mercy and moderation. His course so dis-
pleased the Commune that he finally ran
away from Paris to avoid arrest. But he was
arrested by the government. The Bonaparte-
ists remembered the *Lanterne*, and they sent
him to New Caledonia.

We make this statement in justice to M.
Rocheport, and in order that our readers may
fully understand the meaning of his manifesto.
As the Brooklyn Eagle well says, "Rocheport
is a man with a clear, distinct, defined pur-
pose, and faith in that purpose," and that "it
is a mistake to sneer at the importance
attached to him as it was to sneer at the
importance of the early fanaticism of our own
abolitionists, Garrison and John Brown."

Having said this, it remains for us to say
further that the party which M. Rocheport
represents is not the party which can find
sympathy in America. This may, perhaps,
arise from our inability to comprehend
its exact relations to France, but it
seems clear that he does not show us the
true road to republicanism. We cannot
comprehend a genuine republican party formed
upon the sentiments he expresses. There is a
bitterness of tone, a savage, implacable hatred,
which forebode vengeance as severe as that
visited upon Archbishop Darboy should he
and his friends regain power. This is cer-
tainly not the way to build a republic. "Dost
thou well to be angry?" it is asked in the
Scriptures, and the response is "I do well."
But it is not well in any leader or
any party to expect a republic based
upon "liberty, equality and fraternity"
when its leaders feel towards their fellow citi-
zens as M. Rocheport feels towards Dr. Cisey
and Gallifet and Vinoy. If France is ever to
be the France which all who love liberty
would like to see there must be room in it for
all Frenchmen—for Bonapartists and Bonaparte-
ists as well as for republicans. The painful
fact to the American mind in the declarations
of this radical leader is the absence of
any sentiment of fraternity or citizenship.
M. Rocheport may say that it is hard to show
"fraternity" to the commander of the troops
who shot Millière; but we must remember
what was done was in the fever of conflict,
and men who claim to teach "liberty, equality
and fraternity" should show their belief in
them by kindness and forgiveness to their ene-
mies, by remembering that France is large
enough for all Frenchmen.

If we had our preference in the government
of France it would, notwithstanding many
faults and blemishes, be the Presidency
of M. Thiers. We think M. Thiers the
natural head of a conservative republic. But
at the same time there are qualities in

Marshal MacMahon's character which we
should prefer to those of M. Thiers; and if he
would only sever his relations with the
monarchists and the supporters of reaction
and accept a republic as loyally as Wash-
ington did, we should prefer him to M. Thiers
to any leader now in French politics. The
fault of M. Thiers was that he was always a
politician too old to forget the tricks and
schemes of an Orleans Minister. Conse-
quently one shift experiment succeeded
another, and his Republic went along in a
hand-to-mouth fashion, like a spendthrift
living beyond his fortune and in constant
battle with his creditors. It never com-
manded that esteem which should belong to
a republic. Large sections of Frenchmen,
embracing the best people in France,
were ostracized. Such acts as the execu-
tion of Rossel and the banishment of Prince
Napoleon showed his weakness. M. Thiers
had all the faults of the politician, with none
of the serene virtues of a resolute ruler. In our
own country we have never been as well gov-
erned as by military presidents. Washington
and Jackson had an influence which not even
Jefferson or Adams could gain. The country
felt that it could depend upon the sturdy
honor of the soldier, his common sense, his
freedom from ambition, his conscientious de-
votion to duty. It believed, that no matter
what emergency would arise, the soldier would
deal fairly with the country. Of course we
have the examples of Napoleon and Cromwell
to show what the soldier may do under the
impulse of anger or ambition. We have
never had any such fear in America, although
six soldiers have held the Presidency and
many more have been candidates for the
office. We have certainly seen no reason to
entertain a similar fear of MacMahon.

While, therefore, we do not underrate the
importance of this brilliant manifesto of
M. Rocheport, and while we comprehend
his immense power in the past, the possi-
bilities of even greater power in the future,
and see in him one of the most conspicuous
men of his time, our hopes and sympathies
are with a conservative republic, with such
a republic as Marshal MacMahon could
found if he would only imitate the illustrious
example of Washington, and throw his sword
into the scale in favor of a republic. It would
be conservative. But conservatism means life;
radicalism too often means violence and death.
It would not be the republic which M. Roche-
port would respect, but it would command the
confidence of the world. For one generation,
at least, France could well afford to learn
republicanism under the tutelage of this
grim and simple old soldier. The next
generation would be strong enough to
test some of those experiments which M.
Rocheport and his friends are impatient to
practise now. In America we had Wash-
ington, the conservative, before Jefferson, the
radical. Seven years of MacMahon, the con-
servative, will make possible the peaceful ac-
cession of a statesman as radical as Jefferson,
radical enough to gratify even M. Rocheport
and his followers.

Where Is the Antarctic Continent?

We publish in another column a highly in-
teresting letter from a young officer on board
the British discovery ship Challenger, for two
years past on a voyage around the world, ad-
dressed to one of our best known explorers,
who has handed it to us with a full apprecia-
tion of its value. It has long been a disputed
question whether the Arctic Ocean was an
open sea, and whether at the South
Pole there was land. The late Lieutenant
Maury had an ingenious theory that op-
posite to land we would always find
water, and hence if there was an ocean about
the North Pole there must be a continent at
the South Pole. This theory has seemed to
have been confirmed by many discoveries of
land in the Southern hemisphere, and among
others of a stretch of coast line which has
long borne the name of the "Wilkes Antarctic
Continent," which Wilkes claimed to have
seen in January, 1840. Its existence has often
been called in question. The letter which we
publish from Lieutenant Hynes, of the Chal-
lenger, to Dr. Hayes, shows that no such land
exists; that Wilkes saw, in fact, nothing
but ice fields and icebergs.

Thus we see one problem after another
solved with the greater accuracy and
perfection of scientific appliances; but it
is not often that a whole continent is
so suddenly bowled down, as if it were
but one of a set of ninepins, on the general
plan of progressive science. Notwithstand-
ing, however, that the Challenger has in point
of fact sailed over the land of Wilkes, yet we
must believe that land does exist in the vicin-
ity of the South Pole; for otherwise, what
icebergs might be formed upon the sea,
icebergs could not be created, inasmuch as
land is necessary, the iceberg being a frag-
ment of the glacier, which is always of moun-
tain origin, and, according to the best accounts,
icebergs are more numerous and larger in the
Antarctic than in the Arctic Seas. The truth
is we know too little about either of these
dreary regions of the earth. In the interests
of commerce neither of the poles are likely
ever to prove of greater value than for the
capture of whales, sea elephants and seals;
but to science they are of infinite importance,
and in the new awakening of geographical
exploration they cannot much longer be a
simple "myth to the ignorant and wonder to
the wise." Let the Challenger go on in
well doing, and we wish a like good future to
our own scientific expedition in the Tuscar-
ora, which, under command of Commander
Belknap, United States Navy, has done such
splendid work in the Pacific.

PURELY VOLUNTARY.—Mr. Banfield, recently
Solicitor to the Treasury, has resigned, and
seems to be particularly uneasy lest it shall
not be well understood that this act was
"purely voluntary" on his part. He was not
crowded out by any moral pressure of public
opinion, although his relation to the Sanborn
disclosures might naturally give rise to the
notion that that was the real cause of his leav-
ing a lucrative post. He did not even receive
a little hint from persons in authority that his
place was wanted. He was neither kicked out
nor requested to leave. His going was
"purely voluntary." He should now make
one more explanation and let us know whether
he means this as an imputation on his an-
tecedents, who should have requested him to
resign, but failed to do so, or whether it is in-
tended as taking to himself especial credit for
a sense of official propriety.

The New Park Commissioner—What
the Appointment Means.

The venerable and vivacious Mr. Havemeyer
is a man of surprises. He astonishes the
community by his appointments to office,
and sets all the politicians at their wits' ends
to discover a motive for his apparently ecen-
trical acts. We have already furnished a clew
to the policy of his administration, which,
singularly enough, no person seems to have
found before we put people on the track. It is
that Mr. Havemeyer is running the municipal
government in the interests of Mr. Haver-
meyer, and not in the interests of the Tam-
many Hall ring, of the Custom House ring,
of the city or of any other outside party.
Viewed in the light of this explanation, much
that was mysterious before in the conduct of
the Mayor becomes intelligible. We can see
why Charlick was made a Commissioner and
the tottering Matsell a Superintendent of Pol-
ice; why Stern and his family connections
were imposed upon the Department of Char-
ities and Correction; why Hatch was ap-
pointed a Fire Commissioner; why Whitte-
more was made Acting Chamberlain; why the
sunflower Disbecker was transplanted from
a bleak, cheerless cellar of the City Hall to
the well dressed and fertile meadow of Mul-
berry street headquarters; and, lastly, why the
liberal republican Thomas E. Stewart is made
the successor of Mr. Wales in the Department
of Public Parks. All these remarkable selec-
tions have a common object—a third term for
the veteran Havemeyer, with all its gratifying
consequences, including the reappointment of
Comptroller Green, the continued proscrip-
tion of the indefatigable but unappreciated
reformer, John Foley, and the burial of poor
old Mr. Matsell with full police honors.

Mr. Stewart has been appointed to the
vacant Park Commissionership on the pledge
that Mr. Havemeyer shall receive from that
industrious little family party known by the
name of liberal republicans a renomination
for Mayor in the next election. With this
entry for the race it is hoped that the Finance
Department, the Police, the Fire Department,
the Charities and Correction and other official
aids acting as crutches for the nominee may
carry him safely over the track. The artful
old "sport" at the head of the municipal gov-
ernment has observed that horses entered as
"aged," although compelled to carry extra
weight, are frequently victorious over
three and four year olds, and he
flatters himself that he can pass the
winning post ahead. We have no doubt
that, with the assistance of Mr. Stewart's
organization, he would secure seven hundred
votes, but this is a point which can only be
decided at the close of the polls next Novem-
ber. So far as the interests of the Park
Department are concerned, we wish that Mr.
Havemeyer had made a different selection;
that he had appointed as Mr. Wales' successor
such a citizen as Leonard W. Jerome, whose
name would have been a guarantee that the
future management of the parks would have
been such as the people desire. But this was
scarcely to be expected, and perhaps we ought,
under the circumstances, to be grateful that
the Mayor's selection has not been any worse.
If Colonel Stebbins should consent to remain
a member of the Park Commission we may
yet hope for a reform in the department. At
all events, the people of New York may con-
gratulate themselves that the end of our
present municipal government is near at
hand, and that, despite the nomination of Mr.
Stewart, we are not likely to have a repetition
of Mr. Havemeyer in the executive chamber
of the City Hall.

The Czar and the Peace of Europe.

The Emperor Alexander of Russia has re-
turned to his capital, and, of course, the St.
Petersburg press is talking loudly of the good
work which he has done on his Western tour.
The tour has been a very quiet one. If we
could only believe that monarchs and great
diplomats could do anything like ordinary
people, we might see in this little trip to and
from the British capital nothing but a friendly
visit to Her Britannic Majesty and her fam-
ily, of which his only daughter has so recently
become a member. It is far from improb-
able, however, that international politics dur-
ing his tour largely occupied the Emperor's
thoughts and engaged not a little of his time.
He can do much to conserve the peace of
Europe, but the preservation of the peace of
Europe does not depend on him alone. There
are others who must be consulted in the mat-
ter, and who for good or for evil are quite as
powerful as the Czar. It would not be diffi-
cult to point out some signs of the times
which are portentous of coming evil. France
and Spain both hesitate and refuse to decide
as to the respective merits of the Republic and
the Monarchy. There is fresh talk about
German designs on Luxembourg. The East-
ern question reposes; but it may be burst
upon the world in a most dangerous form at
any moment. It is well that the Czar is in
favor of peace; for although he could not pre-
vent a European war now any more than he
could have prevented the late war between
France and Germany, his word is law to many
millions of people and a mighty power in the
councils of Europe.

GRANT AND THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.—
Commenting upon the reported declaration of
Judge Pierpont, that President Grant will not
only be re-elected, but get the support of the
Southern democrats, the Lynchburg Virginian,
a conservative organ, says:—

He may return to his first love and determine,
like Andrew Johnson, to be a new Moses to the
suffering, burdened people of the South. He may
do all this, and unite in himself the requisites of
an available candidate even for a third term. He
has done much to alienate the South from him-
self and to convert the confidence of this people in
his intentions. But they might be content to
accept and use "the conqueror of the rebellion" to
oust the brazen-faced party that is the chief
cause of all that they have suffered since the war.

A SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL COALITION IN
KANSAS.—We learn from the Kansas City
(Mo.) Times that the democrats, grangers,
liberal republicans, and all other elements
opposed to the republican party, have united
on a common platform for the next campaign,
which occurs in November. Kansas has been
republican for twelve years, but this combina-
tion is likely to revolutionize it, and the era
of corruption that has won for the State
the title of the "rotten Commonwealth." It
is probable that similar coalitions will be
made in many of the other Western States
that will prove disastrous to the dominant
party and largely affect the complexion of
political parties in the next Presidential con-
test. This last combination is especially

significant in that it shows that the grangers
cannot be counted upon by the republican
party in the elections occurring this fall. A
convention of all anti-republicans has been
called to meet at Lansing, Michigan, August
6, for a similar purpose, and with the more
direct view of defeating Senator Chandler's
re-election by the next Legislature.

The Secretaryship of the Treasury.

The President, as we anticipated yesterday,
has nominated Mr. Bristow to be Secretary of
the Treasury. Upon the celebrated principle
laid down by the President at the outset of his
administration, that he would as soon permit
any interference in the choice of a wife as in
the selection of a constitutional adviser, we
should, in courtesy to the President, have lit-
tle to say as to the fitness of Mr. Bristow.
We will venture the expression, however, that
he is a man of repute, as politicians go, with
character for integrity and business capacity,
and thus far, although holding an important Wash-
ington office, has borne a stainless name. We
certainly trust, for the honor of the country
and the success of the administration, that
Mr. Bristow will be a competent Secretary.
But he has no hold upon the country. His name gives no
strength to the Cabinet, political or
otherwise, and his appointment will be re-
garded as another effort of the imagination
which evolved Alkerman out of the Dismal
Swamp to be Attorney General, and discovered
in a modest, amiable, retired East India mer-
chant of Philadelphia the qualities for the
control of the navy.

We accept Mr. Bristow on trust, with kind-
ness and welcome, meaning to give him all
our aid in achieving success and hoping he
may do well. He has a great chance if he be
one of those men who know opportunity and
how to direct it. There is no duty more thank-
less to a statesman than to take office at the
fag end of an administration. For if the party
in power goes out he goes with it, bearing all
the odium and unpopularity that should be-
long to his predecessors. Thus Judge Black,
who was made Secretary of State at the last
moment by Mr. Buchanan, has been com-
pelled to bear the burden of all Mr. Bu-
chanan's sins. A good Secretary of the
Treasury can do more than any other officer
to strengthen an administration, and especially
at this time, when everything depends upon
the financial questions. The tendency in
many portions of the country, especially in
the West, to divide the republican party on
inflation and resumption, imposes upon the
head of the Treasury a delicate responsibility.
Our first grievance with Mr. Richardson, the
outgoing Secretary, was that during the
whole financial discussion in Congress, when
it was of the utmost consequence to know the
policy of the administration, or whether it
really had a policy, he was silent and helpless.
So far from knowing what the administration
wished on the currency question, there was
utter darkness, and the first light came in the
shape of the veto.

It may not be without interest to note that
with the appointment of Mr. Bristow we have
a call for a meeting of the Republican National
Committee at Washington for purposes of con-
sultation. It is not a usual proceeding for a
committee of this nature to meet during the
existence of a friendly administration. We
are not instructed as to the motives inspiring
this call, but they are certainly subjects for
speculation.

There can only be two purposes for a "con-
sultation" now. Either the republican party
is in such a comatose condition that these gen-
tlemen come as physicians to find out the
hidden cause of trouble and purge it from the
body, or they may feel that it is wise to take a
general inventory of efforts, of the losses,
tenements, lands, messages of the concern,
with any mortgages that may be upon it, and
see how solvent it is and what arrangements
may be made for a continuance of business. It
is just possible that these cunning men, skilled
in all political affairs, and resolute also, have
made up their minds to put an end to the pres-
ent crisis. It has been plain enough to many
others than the National Committee that the
republican party is in a dormant condition.
It does not know what to do with General
Grant nor how to do without him. Here is the
one question which is in all men's minds, but
which no one has dared to ask the President—
namely, Does he mean to run for a third term?
John M. Francis, the editor of the Troy Times,
claims to have actually asked the question,
and he reports that the subject is "distasteful
to the President." Mr. Francis is a credible
witness, and has been our Minister to Greece,
where he no doubt became skilled in dealing
with oracles. But we are mistaken if the
committee does not require more explicit in-
formation than he vouchsafes.

Or it may just be possible that the commit-
tee is not satisfied with what may be called
the President's gift of evolution—the evolving
of shadows into the Cabinet like Alkerman and
Borrie and Bristow. Its members may have
come to the conclusion that it is quite as im-
portant to a party as it is to a President to
have representative statesmen in the Cabinet,
that a Secretary of the Treasury is something
more than an aide-de-camp of the President,
and a cabinet not quite a military staff. The
earnestness with which the President has re-
sisted these ideas is quite in harmony with his
stubbornness of character. We can well un-
derstand how the members of the committee
would concern themselves about this and
other burning questions. We shall look for
the meeting with much interest. It may
choose to discipline the President, which will
do him no harm, if any good. It may feel
that a new departure is necessary to prevent a
disgraceful defeat, or it may be, after all, a so-
lemn conference of disappointed and unfortu-
nate partners in business, preparatory to a gen-
eral declaration of bankruptcy.

A COMPREHENSIVE SUGGESTION.—The Colum-
bia Union, in an article showing that capital
invested in cotton mills realizes over twenty-
two per cent, suggests that the fifty thousand
grangers in the State contribute one dollar a
month and intrust the erection and man-
agement of mills to a board of directors, and thus
erect a sufficient number to manufacture the
entire product of the State. The Union very
sensibly remarks:—

We cannot afford to sell raw cotton for fifteen
cents and buy it back again at a profit of seventy-
five cents and lose a capital point. We must con-
sume the Massachusetts and Rhode Island wool
spinning and weaving, and do it at home and keep
that money in South Carolina.

Such a policy will certainly largely redound
to the wealth of the cotton producing States;
but the great difficulty is that the people

cannot, unaided by Northern or foreign cap-
ital, raise the money with which to establish
the mills. There are fewer more profitable
doors for investments open than are to be
found on the banks of the Mobile, Tombigbee,
Mississippi, Chattahoochee, Savannah, Con-
garree and Cape Fear rivers that flow through
the heart of "cotton land."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Mayor W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, is at the Astor
House.
Assistant Secretary of State William Hunter is
now in Italy.
Andy Johnson will speak at Pembroke, Md., on
the 4th of July.

Congressman J. M. Wilson, of Indiana, will not
seek re-election.
Mrs. General George H. Thomas has apartments
at the Brevoort House.

Rear Admiral W. R. Taylor, United States Navy,
is at the Windsor Hotel.

Colonel John McEnery has returned to New
Orleans from Washington.

General J. G. Foster, United States Army, is re-
gistered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General Joseph R. Anderson, of Richmond, Va.,
is staying at the New York Hotel.

Mgr. Mermillod, the expelled Archbishop of
Geneva, Switzerland, is now in Belgium.

William H. Witte is the editor of the *Common-
wealth*, a new democratic weekly in Philadelphia.

The "Mirabeau of orators" and the "Murat of
cavalries" is what a Wisconsin paper calls General
Kitchener.

General James Watson Webb and family are in
Geneva. They will return to this country on the
22d of August.

General J. H. Ledlie and George M. Pullman, of
Chicago, are among the recent arrivals at the
Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Thakore of Bhownagur, India, a youth of
seventeen, lately caused four young ladies of
royal blood at one time.

Captain George Meade, United States Army, son
of the late Major General Meade, yesterday ar-
rived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Marquis de Clermont-Tonnerre, Secretary of
the French Legation, arrived from Washington
yesterday at the Brevoort House.

Mr. Henry Ruggles, our Consul at Barcelona, for
several years past, has resigned, and will return
home with his family in July or August.

The Duchess of Edinburgh is to be presented
with a magnificent sapphire, valued at 10,000
rupees, which was lately found in Ceylon.

Professor C. H. F. Peters, of Hamilton College, is
at the Hoffman House. He is to be one of the
party about to start to witness the approaching
transit of Venus.

C. J. Brydges, late of the Canada Grand Trunk
railway, has been commissioned by the Dominion
to investigate the management of all the railways
in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Vice President Henry Wilson, who was the guest
of General Kirby Smith, at Torrance, Pa., last
week, is now in Washington. He intends soon
to make a trip to the Northwest.